

Q: What are the three underlying vowels of **Greenlandic Eskimo**?

ivnaq	'bluff'	qasaloq	'bark'
iperaq	'harpoon strap'	ikusik	'elbow'
imaq	'sea'	qilaluvaq	'white whale'
tuluvaq	'raven'	qatigak	'back'
itumaq	'palm of hand'	sakiak	'rib'
sava	'sheep'	ugsik	'cow'
nuna	'land'	oRpik	'tree'
nanoq	'bear'	neRDloq	'goose'
iseraq	'ankle'	iga	'pot'
seRmeq	'glacier'		

(R is a uvular trill)

Q: What is going on in **Kenyang** with [k] and [q]?

[enɔq]	'tree'	[ntʃiku]	'I am buying'
[eket]	'house'	[ekaq]	'leg'
[nek]	'rope'	[naq]	'brother-in-law'
[ngaq]	'knife'	[pɔbrik]	'work project'
[enoq]	'drum'	[etɔq]	'town'
[ajuk]	(person's name)	[ndek]	'European'

Rule interaction terminology:

- Feeding: A *feeds* B if it creates the environment where B applies.
- Counterfeeding: If A could have fed B but it failed to do so because it was ordered after rule B then A *counterfeeds* B.
- Bleeding: A *bleeds* B if it destroys the environment where B applies.
- Counterbleeding: If A could have bleed B but it failed to do so because it was ordered after B then A *counterbleeds* B.
- Imagine that we have the following rules and lexicon:

labialization: [-labial] → [+round] / u _ V

color harmony: u → i / i C₀ _

LEXICON = { /dalbuge/ /dibumpo/ /griluda/ }

Q: What surface language do we get if the rules apply simultaneously?

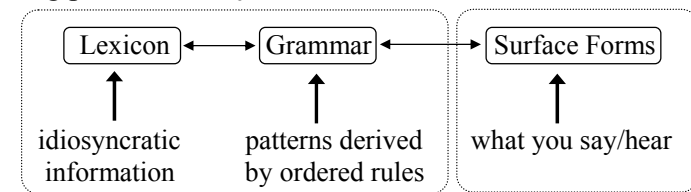
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Q: What do you call this kind of rule interaction?

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Q: What do you call this kind of rule interaction?

Big picture: Analysis



Kasem is a language spoken in West Africa (Callow 1965)

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
<i>a</i>	bakada	bakadi	'boy'
<i>b</i>	sada	sadi	'grass mat'
<i>c</i>	mimina	mimini	'thin'
<i>d</i>	fala	fali	'white man'
<i>e</i>	tula	tuli	'granary'
<i>f</i>	kukuda	kukudi	'dog'
<i>g</i>	fana	fani	'knife'
<i>h</i>	čana	čani	'moon'
<i>i</i>	bakala	bakali	'shoulder'
<i>j</i>	kambia	kambi	'cooking pot'
<i>k</i>	pia	pi	'yam'
<i>l</i>	buga	bwi	'river'
<i>m</i>	diga	di	'room'
<i>n</i>	malaa	male	'chameleon'
<i>o</i>	kabaa	kabe	'slave'
<i>p</i>	zizaa	zize	'grass roof'
<i>q</i>	laŋa	le	'song'
<i>r</i>	naga	ne	'leg'
<i>s</i>	pia	pe	'sheep' (cf. 'yam')
<i>t</i>	babia	babe	'brave'
<i>u</i>	nanjua	nanjwe	'fly'
<i>v</i>	yua	ywe	'hair'
<i>w</i>	koga	kwe	'back'
<i>x</i>	čoŋa	čwe	'path'

Q: What are the morphemes involved here?

Q: What rules affect plural formation?

Q: Do the rules need to be ordered, if so how?